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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

The Barricades.

FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Versaillists Unpopular.

FAVRE RESIGNED.

Executions Stayed

PORTUGUESE NEWS.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLISTS BECOMING UNPOPULAR.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times'* special from Paris says: The Versailles troops are not now so popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the population.

RETURNING.

Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations.

GERMANS GOING HOME.

A dispatch from St. Denis to-day says: Two regiments of Guards have returned to Germany. Their places are supplied with other troops.

FAVRE RESIGNED.

The *Standard* contains a dispatch from Versailles announcing the resignation of Favre.

ARRESTED.

Two more members of the Commune, Fanlkli and Fontaine, have been arrested.

AMBASSADOR.

The Marquis De Gabriac goes to Berlin on the 3d inst. as French Ambassador.

TO BE REMOVED.

Interdiction upon Bonapartists to and egress from Paris, is to be removed from the 3d instant.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1.—The French journals are greatly divided in sentiment as to the future of the country. The opinion of the *Bien Public*, *Politique Sociale* and *Constitutionnel* favors a continuance of the Republic. The *Temps Nationale* and *Patrie* are guarded in their comments on the situation. The *Opinion Nationale* the withdrawal of Theirs would be equivalent to revolution. The *Siecle* says Theirs is the sincere agent of Bonapartists as the Reds. The *Figaro* favors a monarch.

THE THEATRES.

Marshal MacMahon's authorization is required for opening the theatres.

NEWSPAPERS.

The sale of newspapers on the street is prohibited. The *Siecle* was seizedthis morning.

CEASED.

Executions have ceased. The prisoners are now on trial at Versailles.

BARRICADES.

Barricades in Paris numbered four hundred.

ENGLAND.

GLADSTONE SICK.

LONDON, June 1.—Gladstone has been indisposed, but is now in better health.

COLLIER'S STRIKE.

The colliers of South Wales have resolved to surrender unless terms are conceded an advance of five per cent., in their wages.

SAVED.

Some specie and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steamship Crescent City.

CONTRADICTED.

The rumors of agitation and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted.

FROM BOMBAY.

The *Times* has the following dispatch from Bombay to the effect that Herat fell into the hands of Yakoob Khan through treachery, and that the Governor was taken in fetters.

THE FISHERIES.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times* to-day in an editorial, while admitting that it is hard for the Canadians to yield their fisheries to the Americans without some compensation in reciprocity in trade expresses the earnest hope that Canada will loyally ratify the treaty of Washington.

CENSURE.

LONDON, June 1.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to the censor of the press who proclaimed the Decheance of the Emperor and formed the government of the fourth of September last, and demanding of the existing authorities a plebescite for the determination of the future of France.

PRUSSIA.

It is now positively announced that General Leflo will go to St. Petersburg in the capacity of French ambassador.

PORTUGAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

LISBON, June 1.—There has been such opposition to the Ministry in the discussions in the Cortez of the estimates for raising the sum by means to meet the public expenditures that the project of the law has been considerably divided.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor of Brazil, who is daily expected in Lisbon on his tour through Europe and the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISO, June 1.—The cool, cloudy weather and slight rains had an immensely beneficial effect on the crops. Central and northern California, it is now estimated, will have at least a hundred thousand tons of wheat for export. The crop this year and fully five cargoes of the old crop are available for exportation.

IRISH EXILES.

Extensive preparations are now making for the reception of the Irish exiles Barr and Lubby.

AFFRAY.

Yesterday Cleary and McClure, living near Dalles, Oregon, fought on the overland boundary. Cleary went to McClure's house and shot him through the groin, fatally wounding him, whereupon McClure's son shot Cleary through the head, killing him instantly.

ESCAPED.

Jesus Figarro, convicted of participation in the Medina murder, at Stockton yesterday, will be sentenced on saturday.

WEST POINT.

Board of Visitors.

WEST POINT, June 1.—The Board of Visitors appointed by the President is reported as follows: Hon. Wm. Atkins, South Carolina; A. G. Edwards, Maryland; Hon. P. N. Johnson, Nevada; Hon. Wm. Miller, Alabama; Prof. Isaac T. Quimby, New York; General J. J. Woods, Kansas; Hons. Henry Wilson, M. S. Carpenter, L. D. Campbell and J. B. Hawley, members of United States Congress.

EXAMINING CANDIDATES

Of the ninety-eight recently appointed candidates forty-nine were examined by the Surgeon, and but six rejected. The preliminary examination of these will commence to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President and family will spend next week here, and return to witness the graduation exercises on the 7th of July, when his son will graduate. A large number of guests are at the hotel, and many rooms are already engaged for the season.

MEMPHIS.

The Verger Trial.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The trial of R. M. Verger for killing Colonel Crane, is now progressing. The Messrs. Jackson, defendant's counsel, made a motion for dismissal on account of a former jeopardy in the trial by the military commission. Overruled on the ground that the former trial was unconstitutional.

CROP REPORTS.

The Little Rock *Gazette* of yesterday has gloomy crop reports from Pulaski, White, Woodruff, Jackson, and Prairie counties, owing to incessant rains and late frost. The stand of cotton is very poor, and many plantations have been plowed up and planted in corn. The Fort Smith *Herald* says that reports from the counties of the mountains are gloomy enough, particularly about the wheat. It is doubtful if even seed will be saved.

ST. LOUIS.

The Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Jem Mace, with his trainer Jim Cusick, Dick Hollywood, the referee, and several brusers of this city, left for Kansas City last evening. It is said a fight has been arranged to take place there between Jack Madden and Yankee Sullivan.

EXCURSION.

An excursion party from the East, embracing several gentlemen largely interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will arrive at Omaha on Monday next, and proceed to San Francisco, where a conference will be held with prominent Californians interested in the location of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

OHIO.

The State Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—The State Democratic Convention met at the Opera House at ten and a half o'clock this morning. The attendance is very large. John F. McKenney, of Miami county, was elected temporary Chairman. J. K. Newcomer and J. P. Santmeyer were made temporary Secretaries. The following Committees on resolutions were appointed—First District, William M. Ramsey; Second, M. V. Oiirer; Third, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth, Charles Hawkins; Fifth, C. M. Lampton; Sixth, C. A. White; Seventh, J. E. Walght; Eighth, H. D. Vanvleet; Ninth, G. F. Dickenson; Tenth, F. H. Hurd; Eleventh, Geo. A. Waller; Twelfth, A. Mayo; Thirteenth, George W. Morgan; Fourteenth, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth, W. R. Golden; Sixteenth, J. M. Estep; Seventeenth, W. Worley; Eighteenth, W. W. Armstrong; Nineteenth, J. H. Odell.

Frank Hurd offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the Committee on resolutions not to consider the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in its deliberations.

After the appointment of other Committees the Convention took a recess.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at the Opera House at two o'clock. A permanent organization was effected, with Gen. H. Hamilton, Chairman, and a Vice President from each Congressional District. Wm. Heisely was elected Secretary. After the reports from the several committees there was a long waiting for a report of the Committee on Resolutions. At last Gen. George W. Morgan submitted the following as the report of seventeen out of nineteen members of the committee and moved the adoption by the Convention.

RESOLVED by the Democracy of Ohio: *First*—That denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and the same as no longer political issues before the country.

Second—We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic father, and accepted by the statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution, too rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect, altered or modified the Original theory and character of the federal government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved rights of the States, and that as thus con-stituted the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution—both in letter and spirit—of the Constitution as now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color and condition of life.

Third.—That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal government.

Fourth—That we will always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local government for State and local purposes and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the general government and more especially when such attempts are in the form of legislation for the subjugation of that government, and further that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, condemning all encroachments by one upon the other.

Fifth—While the fundamental law as expressed in the Constitution is necessarily permanent until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is in its nature for purpose temporary and subject to change, modification and repeal at the will of a majority of the people, expressed through the law making power and that the pretence that one act of Congress can be executed or any legislative policy of a party is finality is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of the Republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people of themselves and through their representatives to change their legislation as they may deem expedient

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE recent dreadful mining disaster at Pittston, Pa., involves a loss of some thirty-four lives. The families of the victims have in most cases been left in helpless condition and impoverished circumstances and are worthy of the substantial sympathy of the charitable.

SOME of our exchanges are complaining of long droughts in different parts of the country, and say that their crops are suffering in consequence. Although the past month has been rather dry in this region the Agricultural Society report that the crops in the county will be fully up to the average. There will be about half a crop of apples, and a "medium yield" of peaches and pears. The showers of yesterday must prove highly refreshing to the growing crops, and we are glad to see that other localities have been visited with copious rains.

ORDER IS SLOWLY being re-established in unfortunate Paris. The fearful revenge taken by the Versaillists on the men, women and children captured, demonstrated that they have no higher claims to the admiration and respect of the civilized world than the fiendish Communists. The French altogether appear to have been deprived not only of the grace of God, but of the blessings of reason and intelligence. They are a race of blood-thirsty and insane people, and no matter under which banner they rally their conduct is all the same—degrading and heartless.

THE *Post* thinks that the speeches of Jeff. Davis do not contain anything that is open to objection, as he relies "not upon a new rebellion, but upon the peaceful return of a sense of justice among the people of the United States for a triumph of the 'rights of all the people.'" We did not expect to find an apologist for Davis in Pittsburgh. We hope none will fail to read the extract, given in another place, from Davis' Atlanta speech, and then ask themselves is there nothing objectionable in it? Even the New York *World* is unable to swallow it. Davis declares distinctly that he does not counsel a resort to arms, because the Federal "power is so great that it would be folly to resist it." If it were weak, he would give resistance at once.

THERE is a prevailing fear that this will be a year of wide-spread epidemics. Yellow fever is committing frightful ravages in Buenos Ayres in South America. Alarm and consternation have driven the people to take flight from the scene of wasting and destruction, in such numbers, that the population of the place has been reduced about one-half. Of course, we must make great allowance for exaggeration in the circumstances, but there is no doubt that the pestilence is walking in darkness, and the destruction wasting at noonday. It is no wonder, then, that the news that a cargo of raw hides from the port of Buenos Ayres had been landed at New York, has produced considerable excitement in that city. The Health Officer is of the opinion, however, that no danger is likely to arise from the discharge of the cargo. He set three men to watch the vessel, and, with the view of quieting all alarm, reports that these men, in whose judgment he has full confidence, "have not reported anything that looks suspicious, or as likely to lead to danger." It must prove highly satisfactory to the Gothamites that three men, enjoying the "full confidence" of the Health Officer, have not seen anything in the hides or the vessel that is likely to lead to danger. It would have been more satisfactory, however, if he had given information as to the nature of the investigation which they made, and the test to which the hides were subjected.

In London, Paris, New York and other places, both in this country and Europe, small-pox and other cutaneous diseases are very prevalent. No one can tell whether we may be visited by any of those fearful epidemic scourges that are decimating other localities. But it is good at all times to cultivate habits of cleanliness and temperance in eating, drinking and laborious exercises. The sanitary condition of our city is not very good at present. There is filth enough to invite or superinduce any and every disease. The most disagreeable stenches are experienced everywhere. The gutters on the streets, and the cellars of grocery stores are in a most filthy condition, and emit the most unpleasant odors. The sanitary condition of the city demands immediate attention, and we hope it will be given. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure any time.

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

The good people of these parts will rejoice to learn that the public spirited Park Commissioners of Allegheny have just completed arrangements whereby sweet music will be discoursed every Saturday afternoon in the beautiful park grounds of that city. We can imagine no kinder act than this nor any one which meets so much the approbation of the community. After the wearisome toil of the week in the workshop, the mill, the foundry, the counting-room or the warehouse, our people need rest and relaxation. Too often have many had recourse to places where in hilarity and insobriety they endeavor to seek relaxation with most damaging and disastrous results. Perhaps in the past there were some logic and reason on the plea that having no breathing spot belonging in common to themselves they have been forced to seek the pleasure of society and the mock enjoyment of the tippling room or beer garden. Thanks to the well directed enterprise of our sister city the order of things has been changed, and no longer can such excuses be urged for an indiscrete manner of spending their leisure hours. Beautiful garden grounds, rich in natural and artificial adornments, lovely, enticing and enchanting have been handed over to the guardianship of the public and the humblest holds equal share in the ownership. All are invited to enter into the possession whenever they may wish to enjoy retreat they afford, and now since sweet music is to mark each returning Saturday afternoon we will marvel if the attendance be not exceedingly large and generous. The people of Allegheny are not selfish in their truly grand possessions. They delight in sharing with all comers the pleasures of their Parks, and to-morrow afternoon will be pleased to have such large attendance as will demonstrate in so unmistakable way that the public appreciate the efforts that they have made to advance the morals of society and to cater to the rational pleasure and enjoyment of the masses.

A FEW WORDS TO THE POST.

The *Post* is always ready to ask questions, when its editor thinks he has a contestant "on the hip," and expects to make a point in that way. It also develops another peculiar trait, when it fears that the point is to be turned against itself, viz: that of *dodging the questions of others*. We have frequently taken pleasure in replying to political questions that our neighbor, in the discussion of National and State polity, has seen fit to propound, and sometimes, we admit that in so doing we, at the time, appeared to be helping our enemy in his attacks upon ourselves. But our course and that of our party have been so consistent and straightforward that it only required a little time and reflection, on the part of our friends to determine that we stood fair and square, on all of the issues before us; and if sometimes differing with them, we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that our position has always been understood. No one need ever be in doubt as to where the GAZETTE stands on all the questions of the day. Though compelled often to dissent from the views of friends, for whom we have the greatest respect, yet all will admit that we never hesitate to give our own views as to the policy of the party, whether in State or national affairs.

But how is it with our neighbors of the *Post*? A day or two ago we asked them a few practical questions, which would not have required of them any study, and scarcely any time to answer. These questions bore directly on their present position, and their past record in relation to the principles of their party. They profess to have been sincere in their past, and also, we presume claim to be sincere now. They avowed their entire and hearty adhesion to the principles of the Democratic party during all these past years since 1860, and also claim to adopt as their own the new platform recently erected at Harrisburg. Some persons think that these professions are inconsistent; that adherents to the principles of that party, as enunciated in 1864 and 1868, cannot now adopt the new measures without being thought dishonest; that the planks of the former and those of the latter will not join; that to have been right then, must prove that at present they are not sincere; in a word that a perfect war exists between the two professions.

Now what we want to know from the *Post* people is, were the measures of their party as accepted by them in 1864 and in 1868 right, and do they still believe them to be right,—or do they admit them to have been wrong and worthy no longer their advocacy? In warring against the constitutionality of Republican acts and measures for the salvation of the country, during the rebellion, do they confess to have been wicked and criminal? In proclaiming as *illegal* all of the acts of the various Republican Administrations, thus lending aid and comfort to the country's enemies, do they admit that they were unjust as well as ungrateful? In opposing the various draft acts, laws for the collection of revenue, for the issuing of paper currency, in order to save the nation from complete destruction, do they confess their want of patriotism and their love for the rebels? In denying the authority of the country as then organized, a portion of the States being unreconstructed and therefore unrepresented, to adopt and make legal the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, do they acknowledge their error, and admit the binding force of these amendments? In threatening to overturn the governments of the Southern States as reconstructed and recognized by Congress, do they confess their own folly? Lastly when they promised, having once regained their control of the government, to declare these constitutional amendments unconstitutionally adopted and therefore null and void, thus disfranchising the Blacks, and reducing them again to slavery, opening up the question of paying the confederate bonds and other indebtedness, and by these means bring about another dreadful civil war, were they in dead earnest, or were they only deceiving their ignorant and deluded followers?

Probably they were not in earnest, and if so, most likely they are not in earnest in their latest professions. A party that will cheat and deceive once, is not to be trusted hurriedly. A season of probation is necessary. A generation or two possibly should pass away, in order to properly purge the body politic from such scurviness and political pollution. We again ask the *Post* to define its position, and hope it will do so at once, and without fear. Come, neighbor, toe the mark; speak out, and let us know what your new democracy really teaches.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION.

We commend the most considerate attention of our readers to the inflammatory and seditious harangues that are now being made by Jefferson Davis in his itinerations through the South. We stated yesterday that the spirit of rebellion is about as rabid in the South now as ever it was, and that if the people of the "lost cause" only had the power, they have the will to plunge the country into another war. We wish our people to bear in mind that it is only the members of the Democratic party that talk treason. We do not say that all Democrats are disloyal, nor that they sympathize with the incendiary tirades of Davis, Johnson and others. But it is a significant fact that Democratic politicians are the only persons who are guilty of the base work of exciting the Southern people to resistance to Federal authority, and producing a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present state of things. Perhaps we should state that the Northern people did not expect it of Horace Greeley to proclaim the "dawn of a new era for the South." His unguarded speeches, which some people are uncharitable enough to say are bids for Southern votes, have anything but a salutary effect. They have no doubt contributed much to embolden Jeff. Davis and his allies, and cause them to entertain new hopes of the revival of the lost cause, which all good people hoped was buried so deep that resurrection would be impossible.

That our people may understand the posture of affairs and the spirit that reigns in the South at present, we will present to them another extract from one of Jeff. Davis' defiant utterances. He says:

"I am not of those who "accept the situation." I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about "accepting the situation" and about our rights having been submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword," are but the excuses of cowards. [Applause.] I admit that power prevails over truth; I admit that that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and therefore I am in favor, myself, of being acquiescent, and I advise you to the same course, but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. Who has the power to submit your liberties to the arbitrament of battle? You never delegated that power to your representatives. I, as your Executive, never claimed it, and never, dying or living, will I admit it. [Applause.] And then, my friends, about this much-talked of subject of "accepting the situation," you are not called upon to acknowledge that you have done wrong unless you feel it. I don't believe I did any wrong, and therefore I don't acknowledge it."

This speech, which it will be seen was received with applause by the audience to whom it was delivered, was made in response to a declaration of the Georgians, that the sacred principles for which he had contended so ably "will, in the fullness of time, assert their supremacy over wrong and tyranny." The principles maintained by Davis are that the General Government shall be subordinate to that of the States, in their sovereign and individual capacity, and that the arbitrament of the sword has decided nothing; that things just stand now as they did in 1860. He claims that in sacrificing hecatombs of our fathers, brothers and friends to the Moloch of State Sovereignty, and the perpetuation of human bondage he did nothing "wrong!" We do not believe that there is another Government in the world that would tolerate one of its citizens to make such declarations as these without bringing him to just and deserved punishment.

JUDGE WILKINS.

Some Interesting Reminisences.

Mr. Forney in his recollections of public men, says:

No Pennsylvania statesman is more kindly remembered than William Wilkins, who was born in Carlisle, Pa., December 20, 1779, and died at Homewood, near Pittsburgh, June 23, 1865, in the 86th year of his age. His career may be said to have been unusually fortunate and distinguished; and when called away he was sincerely mourned by a community in which he had lived a long period, and taken an active part in public affairs. A Senator in Congress from 1831 to 1834, successor to James Buchanan to the court of St. Petersburg, Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1844, Secretary of War under John Tyler from 1844 to 1845, member of the State Senate in 1857, and intermediate a successful practitioner of the law and judge in the higher courts of his district, he filled all these diversified stations with signal dignity and tact. His family was closely identified with the Government in its political, judicial, military and naval service—many of his connections to this day holding high and responsible positions. Reared to the habits and manners of good society, and well educated, he was one of the most agreeable of men; and yet, while mingling much in fashionable life, he had confessedly few of its vices. I have seen him many an evening when jollity, wit and humor ruled the hour, yet he never touched a glass of wine, and was the chief attraction by his endless flow of spirits and his peculiar magnetic amiability. When I was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in 1857, before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Wilkins was a member, I felt that we should have exchanged places, and that the post for which I was selected ought to have been tendered to him, and I called upon him to make the suggestion. His answer was characteristic: "Ah, my young friend, I have seen the elephant, and it is quite time that you should have an opportunity of making his acquaintance," a luxury, by the way, which General Cameron stepped in and reserved for himself.

I am reminded of this interesting character by a letter which I received a few days ago from my old friend Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, who attended the venerable statesman during his last illness, and who is devoting himself to the praiseworthy task of reviving the history of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania. His materials will run back a hundred years, and will, when embodied in book form, constitute not only a valuable depository of facts, but if written, as they will be, in the Doctor's pleasant style, one of the most fascinating memoirs of the times. If men like Dr. McClintock would occupy a little of their leisure in the accomplishment of the same purpose, in their respective localities, they would honor themselves and enrich the literature of their country. As a specimen of the work now in course of preparation by Dr. McClintock, he enclosed to me the following striking incident of the last hours of his venerable friend, Judge Wilkins, now for the first time published:

Judge Wilkins gloried in the unimpeachable integrity that marked the "bench," and jealously guarded his own status in the profession by well and carefully-determined opinions. It was a treat to listen to his criticisms on the public acts of the various departments of the Government as they transpired during the recent rebellion. It was a pleasure of which he delighted to glide, affording invigorating exercise and securing an intellectual clearness that accompanied him through life.

On the occasion of a several days' anticipated visit, during the last few weeks of life, from his nearest neighbor, a medical friend, who was prevented making his customary unprofessional call, the Judge was found in a half reclining position on his couch in pleasant conversation with the members of his family seated around, whilst the music of the little birds that had become wedded to the broad eastern portico by his punctual supplies, broke upon his ear in their joyous song of thanks.

After a pause, hesitating to mar this lovely patriarchal picture, the defaulting visitor entered the opened September door, to whom the Judge turned, and after words of sharp but playful rebuke, closing with finding ample apology for apparent neglect in sickness at home, he said: "You cannot guess, Doctor, how I have passed some of the tedious hours on my cot." Pausing for a moment, he continued: "I have been trying Jefferson Davis for high treason. I have gone through the whole formula with all the solemnity of a great State trial; the court properly constituted, the jury empanelled, and the prisoner arraigned, the latter answering to all the counts in the indictment, 'Not guilty.'

"In opening the case for the United States, I took occasion to assure the court that I would economize its valuable time, so far as the prosecution was concerned, and close the case of the State in half an hour.

"The first witness called to the stand was General Longstreet, who, having been duly sworn, stated, in answer to an interrogatory, that he had commanded the armed forces of the Southern Confederacy who had invaded the District of Columbia, and within the limits of the city of Washington had killed and wounded more than an hundred Union soldiers, and that in so acting he had but obeyed the order of the chief commander, General R. E. Lee. Waiving further question, the witness was discharged, and General Lee was called and duly sworn, who testified as to his position in the Confederate service, his directions to Longstreet, and his subordination to Jefferson Davis, President and Commander-in-chief, of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, from whom he had received instructions to invade Maryland and the District for the purpose carried out by his Lieutenant General. At this point I closed and rested my case. After hearing the defence, and without a word of argument, I asked the jury to render a verdict of guilty. His fate was then sealed. The defense of want of jurisdiction—too late in presenting and weak if entertained—left the prisoner's counsel to a silent submission, and he was duly convicted.

"Yet in mercy I looked at the matter in another light, and to that end constituted myself the leading advocate of the prisoner. After solemn arraignment, the calm, worn, but inflexible offender, who did not appear to shrink from the bloody consequences of his acts, or tremble at his own peril, following my judgment and counsel as his only hope for the future, to the question put in the ponderous tones of the clerk—'Guilty, or not guilty?' said: 'May it please the court, I answer guilty—not morally, but politically guilty. Permit me to say further, the first lessons that fell on my ears at the hearth-stone of my father—the first political teachings received at the feet of the wise and learned men of the academy and the university, and vindicated by the universal sentiment of those men with whom I mingled in Southern homes, comprehended the doctrines inculcated by the Virginia resolutions of 1798, teaching allegiance as first due to the sovereignty of my State, subordinating that of the General Government.

"'This may in your wisdom, and in the judgment of the world, be determined a high crime; but I submit that it was done in the faith of the right, and with the belief, however misguided, of conscientious duty.

"'I therefore throw myself on the judgment of the court, and ask its merciful recommendation to pardon.'

"I," said the Judge, 'felt that this was his *only chance of escape*.'

"Thus I have been filling up my time, dreaming myself away in the sturdy hope for an early return of fraternal feeling among the States."

Standing on the very verge of the grave, after an eighty-years' buffet with the world, pleasantly rehearsing the line of thought that had engaged his last hours, forgetting his weariness and weakness in first grasping treason by the throat, and then turning from the sacrifice and counselling such frank acknowledgment as could not fail to reach the magnanimity of the authorities so deeply offended—such was the loved, not feeble, sage of "Homewood" during the fortnight that transpired before the "golden bowl was broken," or the flowers of his own choice placed upon his bier.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view
They stand upon the threshold of the new.

A DYED-IN-THE-WOOL Democrat is what a southern paper calls Vallandigham. How much better it would be if it could with as much truth speak of him as having died in his youth.

SCIENTIFIC.

PHOTOGRAPHY is now applied in medicine to the delineation of wounds and their changes during treatment. A splendid collection of this kind belongs to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, London.

THIRTY SIX English gentlemen have formed an organization for the observation for the planet Venus, in order to extend our knowledge of its surface. They propose to keep the planet continuously under observation, from the present time until October 24, 1872.

ANOTHER new meat-preserving process, said to be very successful, is described in the *Moniteur Scientifique*. It consists in the immersion of the meat in a solution of perfectly pure carbolic acid in water. Not only raw meat, but eggs, fish and vegetables can be preserved by the same method.

THE collection of skulls from the battle fields of the Franco-Prussian war is mentioned by a German writer as an opportune means of adding to our knowledge of ethnology. He urges, particularly, the importance of obtaining a good series of the skulls of the Turcos and other African tribes represented in the French army.

COLORS have actually been photographed at last, according to the editor of the *British Journal Photography*. He asserts that there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt of this fact, inasmuch as he has seen, handled and produced them. The colors are not brilliant, but are decided enough to be recognized by any person not color blind.

ST. WALBURGE'S Church at Preston in Lancashire was struck by lightning during a violent thunder storm in March last. The electric discharge was so powerful as to break the lightning conductor—a rope containing forty two wire strands—at a height of sixty feet above the ground On the following morning, hundreds upon hundreds of dead worms were found on the ground around the church.

A CANDIDATE for the prize of twenty thousand dollars offered by the late M. Breaut for a cure for the cholera, sends to the Paris Academy of Science an account of what he believes to be the true cure. It is very simple; consisting of merely a film of a mixture of collodion and castor oil laid over the stomach of the patient so as completely cover it. We are not informed whether it has ever been tested.

THE active principles of plants, according to recent investigations, are more concentrated in the leaves of plants grown in cold climates where the vegetation is less vigorous, than in warm climates In illustration the well-known facts are sited, that tobacco grown in Northern regions is stronger than the same plant raised in mild or tropical regions, and celery, it is stated, is affected in the same way by the influences of temperature and moisture.

THE prevailing idea entertained by the inhabitants of temperate climates as to the exceedingly gorgeous nature of tropical vegetation is far from correct. Mr. Wallace, who lived for years in the East Indies, says that in the most luxuriant parts of the tropics flowers are less abundant, on the average less showy, and are far less effective in lending color to the landscape, than in temperate climates. While there are many grand and beautiful tropical plants, it must be remembered that the proportion there bear to the mass of the vegetation is very small.

AN account is given in the *Comptes, Rendus* of an apparatus for showing that electricity is unable to pass through a vacuum. A vacuum is produced in a glass tube by means of the mercurial air-pump, and the tube is made hot by a charcoal fire, while the suction of the pipes is still continued. Two platinum wires have previously been cemented into the tube, the requisite distance apart, and, after the tube has been kept hot for some time, the opening that communicates with the pump is sealed hermetically. An electric spark cannot be passed from one wire to another, the vacuum constituting an insuperable barrier.

A NEW expedition to the South Pole has been proposed, in an address before the Berlin Geographical Society, by Dr. Neumayer, who for many years was director of the observatory at Melbourne, Australia. It is especially desirable that astronomers should be able to reach certain points in the South Polar regions in 1874 and 1882, whence to observe the transits of Venus, which will occur in those years. and Dr. Neumayer suggests that an expedition might take advantage of the warm current which flows southerly from the tropical region of the Indian Ocean, and passing the Cape of Good Hope, extends probably to the interior of the so-called Antarctic Continent.

CARBOLIC ACID, it is reported, has been extracted from the 'Andropodia Leschenaultii," a common plant growing abundantly on the Neilgherry hills, in the East Indies The acid, which has been extracted from this plant by Mr. Broughton, the Government chemist, differs in some respects from that obtained from coal tar, being less deliquescent and far more pure. It is therefore believed that this new product would be an excellent substitute for ordinary carbolic acid for administration as a medicine. Although the plant is inexhaustible, the process of extraction of the acid is costly, and this fact will delay its use. The East India Government, however, considers the discovery as important, since in case of war the supply of carbolic acid would not depend on America.

A CORRESPONDENT writing over the signature "A Subscriber," from Carter's Creek Station—he does not mention what State—relates the following story, which he desires to have explained: "On the night of the 23d of this month (February) we experienced a very hard rain, but unaccompanied by an undue amount of wind. On the morning of the 24th a neighboring hill, three hundred yards from any stream, and fifty feet above the highest water mark of the creek, was found to be literally covered with fish of almost all kinds. Now I know this will tax your credulity to the utmost; but there are half a dozen men of most undoubted veracity who will swear to the truth of the above statement." There is no reason to doubt that similar phenomena have occurred in India, the fish being elevated into the air and carried away by whirlwinds. In 1835 a small pond in France, containing a large number of fish, was emptied in this way, and M. Peltier gives an account of a shower of toads experienced by him in the same country, when these animals fell upon his hat, his hands, and upon the ground about him. As the rain mentioned by our correspondent occurred during the night, it was not improbably accompanied by more wind than he supposes.

CROPS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Iowa: "We had on Tuesday a deluging rain which our crops needed, and now we can see quite an improvement in them. The promise now is of a bountiful harvest."

IN eastern Pennsylvania drought is doing much damage, also in southeastern New York where the woods are on fire, in Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania, the damage to lumber and grain has been enormous.

A LETTER from Logan, Utah, May 16, says: "The crops look first-rate where there are no grasshoppers; but they are very numerous in many places, and are taking the crops clean as they go. Many of the brethren have lost most of their grain already, and the caterpillars are still working vigorously on both sides of the river."

THE Palo (Ill.) *Press* of May 27 says "Crops in this vicinity look very promising. Small grain stands well on the ground, and is growing vigorously. Corn is all planted and up, and some farmers have commenced the first plowing. Some fields that were planted during the cold weather of week before last had to be replanted. Fruit looks well."

Sweden's Intentions and Prussia's Interests.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Some sensation has been produced at Stockholm by the intelligence that Prince Bismarck has called upon the Hamburg Senate to report whether the acquisition of the islands of Spitzenbergen by Sweeden would be advantageous or otherwise for the commercial and shipping interests of Germany. This news was a great surprise to the Swedes, as the intention of the Swedish government to obtain possession of the islands in question had been hitherto kept secret. It now appears that the government proposes to establish a colony in these islands "for scientific purposes," and that it has notified its intention to England, Germany, Russia, France, Denmarck and the United States. A meteorological and magnetic observatory is to be erected there, and in order to obtain the necessary security and control the whole territory is to be placed under the Swedish rule. This project is connected with the Artic expedition, which is to start this summer, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskiold, with the object of penetrating as far as possible in the direction of the North Pole.

THAT modest man Gen. Jubal A. Early has been given a cane by some Lynchburg ladies, and in his letter of acknowledgment says that it was a matter of very great gratification to him that he had it in his power to be instrumental in saving from the ruthless hand of the invader that city where so many of his personal friends reside; and that he only regrets that his poor services, along with those of others who were defending the same cause, were not able to save the whole South from the disasters which befell her.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

You have observed posted up around the city placards of hard rubber trusses, which are said to retain any rupture, however severe, with the additional advantage that they will not rust or corrode. Dr. Keyser, at **167** Liberty street, has these, as well as every other kind of truss that may be needed for the relief and cure of hernia or rupture of the bowels. Let the afflicted remember as they go along that Dr. Keyser's after all is the place. If you want cheap trusses, from two dollars and upwards, the Doctor has them, as well as the best and highest quality that can be procured in the United States.

To the ruptured, there is nothing of equal importance to have a well fitting and properly adjusted instrument, therefore let not persons who have a breach or rupture waste valuable time in trying useless and inefficient remedies, when a sure and absolute relief can be obtained at Dr Keyser's Truss Depot, **167** Liberty street, which is at the same time an office for the cure of every chronic disease. Cut this advertisement out, so that you can remember the place. my23

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival—Just received, **50** cases St. Louis Michigan Water, **25** cases of Hathorn Saratoga Water, **10** cases of High Rock Congress Water, **10** barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James E. Burns a Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

N. B.—Where you will find the finest Minera Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city.

Remember at James E. Burns & Co.'s, cor. Penn and Sixth streets. my29

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It 's easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be burning with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pains that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your own fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have Opened a Complete Line of

Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.

ALL THE NEW STYLES

Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE

"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"

Elegant shades, reduced to

$2.00 Per Pair.

A FULL LINE OF

Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.

ap26:g26-MWF

FIFTH INVOICE OF X L ALL REFRIGERATOR ICE CHESTS at HUBLEY'S, 68 Federal street, Allegheny. my26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIV

A

WILLIAM

AT 12½ CENTS.

PLAID NANKINETS.

12½c. Mixed Wash Poplins.
12½c. Armure Delaines.
12½c. Light Delaines.
12½c. Plain and Figured Grenadines.
25c. Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
25c. Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
37½c. Black and Colored Pure Mohair Alpacas.

BLACK HERNANIS.

DRESS LINENS.

Plain and Striped Chambrays.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Lawns, Poplins and Chintzes.

CASSIMERES.

Summer Pant Stuffs.
Jeans and Cottonades.
Plain and Striped Linen Drills.
Gents' Shirts and Summer Underwear.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslin.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towels and Table Napkins, at the Lowest prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

SUITS, SUITS,

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

MOORHOUSE

& CARSTEN,

21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of

Lawn and Linen Suits,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES

IN

Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points.
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

Spring Shawls,

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LACE CURTAINS AND NETS,

Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,

AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

WHOLESALE.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of

PIQUES,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

Embroideries all widths.

ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.

SPOOL COTTONS.

ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.

Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MORGANSTERN & CO.,

ap26:r23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

THE BEST

Are the Cheapest!

BURT'S

FINE SHOES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children,

Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.

A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh

BY

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,

31 Fifth Avenue.

MWF

Joseph R. Hunter,

231 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE WOOD.

AGENT FOR

Procter & Gamble's

CINCINNATI

LARD OIL.

CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.

Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.

Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers. my22:MWF

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the finest finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E PRICES.

T

SEMPLE'S

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

Laces and Embroideries.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Styles Lace Collars.
Ladies' Corsets and Underwear.
White Gimps and Pique Trimmings.
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.

SUMMER SHAWLS

Lace Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls.

SUMMER SKIRTS.

75c. White Woven Skirts.
65c. Fancy Gored Skirts.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Ladies' and Children's LINEN SUITS, Very Cheap,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,

J. G. STEPHENSON.

mh28:co

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,

OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Brodeham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

ap22:no2

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

ADAMANTINE

STONE POTTERY,

SEWER PIPE,

AND

Terracota Works.

Manufacture and keep on hand a full stock of highly vitrified SEWER, WATER and LAND DRAIN PIPES of all sizes, from 2 to 24 inch diameter, and all sorts of SANITARY WARE used by Builders and Plumbers. Also CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUE PIPES, FLUE LINING, ORNAMENTAL RIDGES, GOTHIC ROOF TILE, GARDEN VASES, &c. all of the latest designs.

Call and see Specimens.

J. PATTON & BRO,

Allegheny City, SOLE AGENTS.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 7 Diamond, Allegheny City, Sole Agents.

☞ A Liberal Discount offered to the Trade. Send for Price List my22:s65-MWF

THE

BALTIMORE AMERICAN

And Commercial Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED IN

MORNING, 1774 AND WEEKLY

AFTERNOON, EDITIONS.

Merchants and others in Pittsburgh and vicinity seeking Southern and Western trade will find THE AMERICAN an advertising medium unsurpassed by any newspaper South, and a prominent first-class business and family journal. THE AMERICAN has a large and rapidly increasing circulation along the line of all the railroads connecting Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Specimen copies sent free.

CHAS. C. FULTON & SON,

ap29 BALTIMORE, MD.

600 BUSHELS CHOICE PEACH BLOW POTATOES to arrive. For sale by J. R. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1st, 1871, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my22:6

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

The local money market continues easy and the demand from really first class borrowers light. Paper of lower grade, however, moves heavily and dealers find it difficult to consume sales upon fair terms.

The investment demand for home securities is steady, and the bonds and stocks most dealt in are commanding full prices.

The New York market shows some marked changes throughout. Gold has advanced ¼ per cent, and the Government bond list is higher throughout.

The Railway market has fluctuated considerably during the day, closing a fraction above the lowest figures, but the market betokens weakness. The reports vary as usual, one party asserting that the heaviness is the result of bull tactics, and is really preliminary to another large advance—the other side, affirming very strenuously, that the entire movement can be upon the bear account, and the bulls will be forced to accept a decline. Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Erie show much weakness. Pacific Mail and Ohio & Mississippi are exceptionably weak.

—Considerable surprise and regret were expressed yesterday at the announcement of the suspension and probable failure of the well known cotton firm of Nimmons & Houghton. The rapid advance in cotton, the difficult delivery of cotton and inability to keep good their margins are supposed to have been the leading causes to which the difficulties of Messrs. N. & H. hinge. Their liabilities are supposed to be pretty evenly divided among the trade, but nothing definite is as yet known as to the aggregate indebtedness or the amount of assets. This suspension caused a nervous feeling to prevail throughout the market during the day, and increased the desire of a great many shorts to cover at once.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, establish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	117¼	117¼
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	113¾	114
" 1867	113¾	114
" 1868	113¾	113¾
10-608	109¾	110
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¾	112
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	96¾	99
Do Scrip	93½	93¾
Erie	30¾	29¾
Reading	118¾	118¾
Lake Shore	114¾	113¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120½	121
Rock Island	123¾	123¾
Chicago & N. W.	86	86¾
Do. Preferred	88¾	88
St. Paul, Common	62	62
Do. Preferred	81	81
Wabash	63¾	63
Do. Preferred	81	81
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	57¾
Adams Express	81½	81½
U. S. Express	54¾	54¾
Wells, Fargo	46	46

NEW YORK, June 1, 1871.

Gold strong, opening at 111¾, advancing to and closing at 112. Loans mostly made flat and at one time one per cent. was paid for use. The amount bid for at the Treasury sale was $6,116,000, at from 110-61 to 111-94; awards of 2,000,000 at from 111-87⅝ to 111-94. Governments strong and higher in sympathy with gold. Stocks opened rather heavy, but remained quiet until after the second call, when the market was forced down by the bears, who sold largely, but a quick recovery in prices is probable, for the bull cliques have been buying all day, and with easy money and short interest to assist them, they will be able to rally the market. The leading features were Rock Island on account of its strength, and Pacific Mail for its weakness. The report that the latter company made public today is not as favorable as had been anticipated. Lake Shore sold at the close, as at one time during the day. Union Pacific and Erie also were weak. The market closed firm and active with a recovery in the lowest figures. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. State securities dull and heavy, particularly in the Tennessee issues.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

Government Bonds.—Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20's '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; new, 114; '67, 114; '68, 114¾; 10-40's, 110; currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 95@; Tennessee, old, 70¾; do new 70@; Virginia new 70¾; do old 68¾; N. C. old 47¾; do new 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 18; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 45¾; American Express, 53½; United States do, 55¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 63; Hudson, 133; do preferred, 136; Reading, 118; Michigan Central, 124½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 121½; Northwestern, 86; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 123¾; New Jersey Central, 111½; St. Paul, 62; do preferred, 81; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 60; do preferred 61; Chicago & Alton, 119; do preferred, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; C., A. & C., 93¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 107; Lake Shore, 113¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 33; Central Pacific bonds, 82¾; Union Pacific bonds, 93¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7¼@7¾.

BUTTER—Continues dull, and unchanged; 12@18c for fair to good and 19@20c for strictly prime. While the arrivals are not large, the supply nevertheless still seems to be in excess of the demand.

BEANS—There is some inquiry for choice Navy and the market is almost bare; may be quoted at $3. Common and medium very dull.

BROOM CORN—Very dull; we can report occasional small sales at 5@6, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but quiet; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 23@25c—about one cent more in small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes rather firmer but unchanged, at $2.25@2.30 per dozen for standard brands. Peaches more active but unchanged, at $2.35@2.50 for 2 lb cans, and $3.00@3.50 for 3 lb cans. Corn is still quoted at $2.50 @2.75.

CHEESE—Continues dull, and drooping; we now quote prime Goshen, at 14@14½; Factory, 13@13½; and Dairy, at 11@12.

CORN MEAL—We can report small sales at 85@90 cts per bushel.

COUNTRY BACON—Demand is rather better, but as yet the inquiry is mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders at 6@6½; ribbed sides, 7@7½; clear sides, 8@8½; hams, 10@12½c. Country lard 9@10c.

EGGS—The market is reported a little offish and while the receipts are only moderate, the supply seems to be full up to the demand and prices are barely maintained; 19@20— sales reported to-day, at both of these figures.

FLOUR—The feeling is scarcely so strong under the influence of late advices from the west together with recent rains, though there is no change whatever to make in quotations, at $7.00@7.25 for red winter wheat; $7.50 for white; $7.75 for good spring extras and $7.25 for choice baker's flour. To show the feeling in Chicago, a letter has been received here from a firm of that place making inquiry as to the prospects for selling flour on commission.

FEATHERS—Scarce and in demand, with sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 70@75—usual advance in a small way.

FRITTS—Green apples scarce and may be quoted at $5@6 per bbl. Dried Apples unchanged at 5@7 cts as to quality. Dried peaches, 10@11 for quarters; 11¾@12c for halves and 14@15c for whole; Cranberries, $6.50; Lemons, $6.50. Prunes, 10 for Turkish, and 12c for French. Currants, 10@10¾ cts. Layer Raisins $3.00 per box; Valencia's, 13 cts per pound.

GRAIN—The Wheat market presents no new features worthy of special notice; with continued light arrivals and a steady milling demand; prices are maintained, $1.03@1.07 for fair to prime red and $1.10 cts more for white. Dealers generally report that it is difficult to find buyers for the lower grades, as the mills want nothing but No. 1, and, consequently, the latter sells much more readily and, that too, at relatively better prices than the former. Oats, as noted in our last report, weaker but unchanged; 58@60 buying and 62@65 selling—small lots, in store, 65. Corn continues very dull, and the tendency is still downward; mixed is quoted at 65@66 and prime yellow at 70—small lots, in store, 2@5 cts more. Rye is quiet and unchanged; small lots $1—a round lot would bring 2@5 cts more. Nothing doing in Barley, none in the hands of dealers and the receipts continue very light.

GROCERIES—Our eastern advices, particularly from New York, report Coffee very dull and weak, and the stocks accummulating and with an unusually light demand from the interior, importers are anxious to realize and it is intimated that still further concessions would be made to effect sales. Sugars, also, continue weak with a decline of ¼ to ⅜ a cent in the prices of refined within the past few days. Rice is scarce and firm, with sales of Carolina in New York at 9¼@9½. Molasses and Syrups, quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 68; other grades, 42@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fairly fair, 10⅜; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 to 1.10; Fair, 90@95; Good Medium to Choice G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1.40; good, 90@95; fair, 65@70; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Is a shade easier but unchanged; sales on wharf at $16@19, according to quality and condition.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted fall weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green salted steer and light cow 10¾@11; green salted kip 10@12; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 14 cts per lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales from store, in a jobbing way, at $1.40@1.50 for Bran; $1.65@1.85 for Middlings and $2.50 for Corn meal.

OILS—Land Oil is quoted at 48@50 for No. 1 Extra.

PEA NUTS—Higher, 10@10¾ cts.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows are still quoted at $1.30@1.35, for small lots, in store. The receipts are increasing somewhat, but the supply in this market at present is by no means large.

PROVISIONS—Pickle Bellies Shoulders, 7¼@ 7¾; Sugar Cured Canvassed, 10¾; Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams, 14¾@15; Breakfast Bacon, canvassed, 14; Ribbed Sides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¾. Lard, 11¾ for prime kettle in tcs, and 12¾c in kegs. Dried Beef, 18@19c. Mess Pork, $18¾.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quoted at 70@75 cts per pair, by the coop.

SEEDS—There is little or no inquiry for either Clover or Timothy Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted—may be quoted firm at $2.30@2.35.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

We have to report a very quiet market, the operations in both crude and refined being comparatively light, and, while the general feeling is weakness, operators generally being a little bearish, there is no quotable change to make in quotations, as compared with yesterday. The market opened a shade firmer but eased up before noon, was dull all day and closed weak. The stock of refined in Philadelphia is unusually large, something over 50,000 bbls, and this, together with continued liberal shipments eastward, is having a depressing effect. Crude is still reported steady in the oil regions and it is intimated that the producers are determined to keep matters until the 1st of July, in order to bleed the short sellers—there are a large number of seller options out that matature at that time.

CRUDE.

Sales 5,000 bbls buyer June at 13¾; 6 cars spot at Foster on p. t. Buyer all year quoted at 14; seller all year, 12¾.

REFINED.

June quoted at 22¾; July at 26; sale 1,500 each July and September, at 25¾.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Hutchinson Oil Works 414, account J K Barbour; Forsyth's O W 530, account J B Barbour; Kiers O W 154, account A H Crawford; Model O W 554, account Jos Bushnell; Sterling O W 234, account J C Bidwell; Model O W 74, account Bates & G; Fairview O W 80, account Bates & G; Peerless O W 1,336, account Duncan & Y; Kiers O W 488, account same; Liberty O W 474, account P Hutchinson; Cosmos O W 74, account H McKelvey; Petrolite O W 80, account P Hutchinson; Penn O W 536, account same; Forsyth's O W 240, account Bates & G; Nonpareil O W 32, account Bates & G; Nonpareil O W 74, account same; Standard O W 80, account same; Brilliant O W 80, account J Munbala.

Total 5,820

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 479 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 263 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 742 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Livingston & Bro., 256 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 570 bbls crude oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 727 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 317 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co. 525 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro, & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M Hiter, 160 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Triumph Oil Co. 212 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro, & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. Blair & Co. 54 bbls refined oil to Wm. Blair & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 386 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,157 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—12 M.—Crude 15¾c; refined spot 25¾c; June 26c asked. July 26¾c asked; June and September 26¾c bid.

6:30 P. M.—Spot 25¾@26c; June and July 26c; August and September 26¾@27c; crude 15¾c.

NEW YORK, June 1—12 M.—Market quiet but held quite firm, refined 25¾ to ¾c; crude 15 to ¾c. No transactions.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and very little doing; crude 15¾ to ¾c; refined 25¾ to ¾c asked. No transactions reported.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market was dull today and a weaker feeling existed during the day, with buyers offering from 8@10c below bids of yesterday; at the close, however, the feeling was firmer, and bids were made at $5.10@5.15 upon the lower creek, with no sales; asking $5.20@5.25 for the same. Purchased delivered: 6 cars spot and $5 for regular, with sellers at $5@5.05. The market closed quiet and firm. We quote the following sales: 1,000 bbls upper regular at $5.05; 1,000 do upper spot $5; 1,000 do upper spot $4.95; 500 do upper spot $4.95; 500 do upper spot $4.95; 500 upper spot $4.90; 250 do upper spot $4.90; 1,000 do lower spot $5.10; 1,000 do lower spot $5.05; 1,000 do lower spot $5.15; 1,000 do lower spot $5.20; 1,000 do at Oil City spot $5.30.

TIDIOUTE, June 1.—Market strong at $5.10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 1, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $5.05, holding for $5.10; sales made at $5.10.

TITUSVILLE, June 1, 1:30 P. M.—Bid $4.95; Market quiet but firm, sellers hard to find even at $4.95.

Thursday, June 1, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.90.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

We do not hear of many transactions since our last report. Small lots of the new clip are beginning to arrive which are purchased by our dealers at 45@47c for good average lots. So far as we can learn, this seems to be the price offered by buyers in the country districts. The eastern markets being quite bare of wool it is probable that the first arrivals will bring fair prices, but after the markets are somewhat stocked, it is probable that prices will recede somewhat from current selling rates. We quote low and medium fleece, 43@46; tub washed and combing wool, 47@50c: fine fleece, 45@50c; fancy clips, 48@50.

We clip the following from the New York *Bulletin*: The market for all descriptions of wool remains unchanged and without excitement. Nothing definite can be learned regarding the new clip, excepting that it will begin to arrive from the West in about two weeks. In Cincinnati the market for the new clip has opened quite brisk, with a scarcity of old stock, and prices are 3@5c per lb higher than at the commencement of last season. Trade is rather dull, chiefly in Kentucky wool, but some lots of Indiana and Ohio are moving, and an active trade is expected in the future. The current quotations are, unwashed, common to fine, 28@32; fleece washed, 38@ 45c; tub washed, 43@48c; unwashed combing, 35@38c; washed combing, 45@50c per lb. The California markets are high and wool is selling with comparative freedom, although the unfavorable advices from dealers here have had the effect of rather checking operations. Exporting on the part of Eastern manufacturers, who are still buying and shipping considerable amounts. We hear of a prominent clip which was marketed at San Francisco last year at 18c, selling this season at 36, and many other cases could probably be given. Texas wool is arriving in moderate amounts, and sells freely, in most instances directly from the ship. The bulk is going into consumption, though we hear of some sales to dealers here and in Boston. The sales to-day have not been heavy and include no imports. There is but little stock to operate on, except of foreign and California, which are held in fair amounts.

The annexed table shows the number of bales of wool imported into this port during the past week and since the 1st of January, as compared with the preceding year; also, the receipts of domestic during the same period:

	FOREIGN.	Bales.
Imports week ending May 27		1,353
Imports since January 1, 1871		25,004
Imports same period 1870		16,234
	DOMESTIC.	
Receipts week ending May 27		604
Receipts since January 1, 1871		24,216
Receipts same period 1870		29,372

The receipts of domestic wool to-day were 32 bales. The receipts since January 1 are 24,256 bales.

The Boston *Advertiser* reports the wool market of that city as follows: The receipts of wool for the week comprise 3,228 bales of domestic, against 3,093 bales of domestic and 314 bales of foreign for the same period last year. The sales for the week have been 800 lbs of California and domestic, and 250 bales and 300,000 lbs of foreign. The market remains without any special change, and trade continues to be restricted by want of desirable staple. The sales of Western fleece have been at full prices, but there is hardly enough stock in the market to furnish a basis for quotations. There have been sales of pure new California at prices ranging from 38@43½c—the latter price for choice Northern wool—but the receipts have been light, and holders are firm in their views. Pulled wools remain unchanged. The receipts are lighter, as most of the pullers have suspended operations for the season, and the sales of the past week consist largely of lots pulled earlier in the season. There is some speculation as respects the opening rates of the new clip, and it is evident that they will be somewhat higher on best fleece than last year, than the price paid last year. Nothing has been done yet, as the fleece has not been shorn, but there seems to be a prevailing impression that the early sales will be the most advantageous to the grower.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton opened at 17c for low middling but declined to 16¾c. Bacon—clear sides 10¾; hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c. Sugar cured hams—15½c for packed. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5.25@8.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—Lower 1c at $1.25¾@1.26 for June; $1.26 for July. This afternoon steady and in moderate demand at $1.25¾ for June; $1.26 for seller last half of the month.

CORN—Lower 1c; No 2 mixed 51¾c for cash or June; 53¾c for July. This afternoon quiet at 51¾@51¾c for June; 53c for July.

OATS—Steady; No 2 48@48¾c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and weaker at 82@82½c.

BARLEY—Dull and declined 1c; No 2 67c.

HIGHWINES—Firmer at 88c.

MESS PORK—Dull at $14.37½@14.50 for cash; $14.25@14.37 for June; $14.30@14.62 for July; $14.75@15 for August.

LARD—Easier at 9¾c for cash; 9¾c for July. HOGS—10@15c lower at $4.40@4.90.

FREIGHTS—Active.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 11,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 6,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged: middling upland 17¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and State $5.60@5.90; common to good extra at $6.10@ 6.25; good to choice $6.25@6.85; white western extra at $6.80@7.15; Ohio extra $6.25@6.90; St. Louis at 6.25@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 92¾@92¾c. Wheat dull and lower; new spring at $1.48@1.51; red and amber at $1.64@1.69. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt, common Canada at 90c@$1.00 for dull and declining. Wheat western mixed unchanged at 65@66c, sound 70@73c; yellow at at 74@75c. Oats dull and declined; western and Ohio 62¾@66c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Rio at 18@18¾c. Sugar heavy; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice at 8¾@9¾. Petrolum, crude 15c; refined 25¾@26c. Pork dull; mess $15.50@ 16; prime pork $13.50@14. Beef dull; mess $13.50@14.75; August $15.60. Beef dull; mess 10@14c; extra 14@18c; hams 13½; prime mess 20@22c. Lard dull; steam 9¾@9¾c; Cut meats quiet: hams 10@12¾c; shoulders 6@6¾c; middles quiet. Lard lower; prime steam 9¾@ 10c; kettle 10@10¾c. Butter dull; new western 10@20c; State 12¾@24c. Cheese heavy at 8@13c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6.05 @5.35 for shipping. Wheat heavy; spring $1.48. Oats heavy at 62@66c. Corn steady; sound 70 @75c. Pork dull and lower; June $15.25; July $15.35. Eggs steady 17@17¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The dry goods market for cotton fabrics is buoyant, and under the rapid advance in the price of raw material, and the tendency is toward higher rates for heavy brown sheetings, and goods of this class, which are comparitively low, meanwhile the general market is relatively quiet, as buyers are only purchasing small quantities for absolute requirements. We think, however, that the speculators are purchasing quietly, and although the goods are not going into actual consumption, like print cloths, they are determined to make some goods scarce in the cotton line. As yet, there is no important change to observe in the rates, yet the current is likely to turn soon. Heavy sheetings are selling lower now than at any time in six years. Brown drills are also relatively low and with a rise of 4c per inch bound in the price of cotton, the prospect for higher rates for low priced cottons generally looks favorable, besides opening the coal mines of Pennsylvania, it is likely to stimulate the demand for heavy brown sheetings and goods of this class.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 17@17¼c. Flour firm; family $6.75@7.00. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1.48. Corn quiet and unchanged at 58c. Rye steady at $1@1.05. Oats steady; No 2 55@56c. Groceries steady. Linseed Oil dull and unchanged at 93c. Lard Oil 82@85c. Eggs dull and depressed at 14c. Butter steady; Western Reserve 20@22c. Cheese dull and drooping; factory 11@12c. Pork dull and declined; small sales at $15.00; no demand for round lots; sales 975 bbls. Bulk Meats dull; sales 300,000 pounds shoulders at 5¾@5¾c; sides 6¾@7c; clear rib 7¾c; clear can be bought at 7¾c. Bacon dull and a shade lower; sales at 6¾c for shoulders and 8¾@8¾c for sides, clear rib and clear. Hogs dull and unchanged at $4@4.25. Whisky active and advanced at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Tobacco—sale 200 hhds at full prices; market firm and active. Cotton opened quiet but closed steady; middling held at 16¾c. Flour firm, with an upward tendency and an active demand; extra family $7.00. Wheat active and firm at $1.50@1.51. Corn firm and in good demand for shelled and ear, but supply light; sales 1500 bush white shelled at 66c. Oats and rye unchanged. Provisions dull and declined. Mess pork held at $16.00; round lots for cash can be bought at lower figures. Bacon—packed shoulders 6¾@; do sides and clear rib 8¾; do clear 9¾c. Lard 10¾c. Hams, sugar cured 14c; do plain 13c. Whisky firm at 89c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Beeves 1,800. The hot weather depressed the market. They declined 1@2½c, selling at 10@12½c for a few good to choice quality fair, but stock not all selling; 200 Illinois, 6 cwt, sold at 11c; 2 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12¾c; 160, 6¾ cwt, 12½c; 200 Michigan, 6¾ cwt, 12c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 12c; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 12½c; 200 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 12½c; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 12½c; 160

HOME NEWS.

Progressive—Allegheny will afford gratification to her citizens by furnishing music in Park.

The lock-up presented an unusually pitable sight yesterday morning—with three inmates who were insane. Two were men and one a woman.

"An old citizen," whose communication we have received, must not forget that our uniform custom is not to publish anything addressed to us that is unaccompanied with the author's name.

Go to the Parks in Allegheny on Saturday afternoon next, to the free open air instrumental concert.

Mrs. Mary Wright, residing on Ohio avenue, made information yesterday before Mayor Callow, against Edward Gemmel, for using abusive language toward her, and smashing several windowns in her dwelling. The police are after Edward.

The National Photographic Association of the United States, will hold its third annual meeting and exhibition in Philadelphia, commencing next Tuesday, June 6th. The exhibition is to be held in Horticultural Hall, and a grand public reception will be given at the American Academy of Music on Wednesday. Lectures on Light, illustrated by a series of magnificent experiments, are to be delivered by Professor Henry Morton.

The bright, green grass, the silvery lakes, the umbrage, rich foliage, the warbling of birds, the pebbled walks of the Allegheny Parks, are in themselves attractions sufficient to draw crowds each evening; but when we add to all these beautiful features the ravishing strains of a well-trained and superior band of music, the bill is filled. Next Saturday afternoon and evening such an addition will be made, and we hope the grounds will wear a gala appearance never before witnessed. Of course, all is free to the people.

Letter Carrier's Report.

Following is the report of the mail handled by the Pittsburgh Letter Carriers during the month of May.

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	143,352	16,282
Drop letters	13,99	13,617
Newspapers	50,478	3,617
Total	207,739	119,516

Go to the Allegheny Park musical open air, free instrumental concert on Saturday afternoon.

Music in the Parks.

A new and decided attraction has been added to the Allegheny Parks by the energy and taste of the Commissioners. To-morrow afternoon from 5 to 8 o'clock, a band of music will discourse sweet strains on the grounds near the lake. As carriages have free access at this point the ladies are expected to lend their presence to the occasion. It ought to be a grand entertainment. All that is then wanting to make the beautiful grounds in the Park real pleasure resorts, will meet with the heartiest encouragement.

Let there be a large turn out on Saturday afternoon, to give the musical feature at the Allegheny Parks, a popular welcome.

Police Notes.

Mayor Brush yesterday disposed of twenty-four common cases.

Mayor Callow sent John Conway to jail for ten days for acting disorderly at the house of **Mary Eagan**, Woods' Run, Tuesday night.

Noah Jackson was sent to Workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Brush for disorderly conduct and general uselessness.

Mayor Callow disposed of six common cases. Edward Scott and C. O'Donnell for vagrancy were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each by Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

Before Alderman Thomas.

Mary Duffy appeared before Alderman Thomas yesterday and made information charging Patrick Duffy with surety of the peace. Patrick, it seems, has been making several ugly threats, among which was one to kill Mrs. Duffy with a chair. A warrant was issued and Patrick arrested. A hearing was had in the case, when the matter was amicably adjusted, and the information withdrawn.

Anne Killaly made another information against Mary Hogue. This time the charge was selling liquor on Sunday, and Mary has been held to bail for a hearing last evening.

Than to listen to sweet music what better way to close up a week of labor. If these outdoor musical entertainments at the Allegheny Parks are properly received, they will be continued throughout the summer.

Tobacco Dealer in Trouble.

Yesterday morning Charles E. Pichter, from Scranton, was before Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of failing to keep an account of goods manufactured by him as a retail tobacco dealer. It was alleged against him that he had purchased several thousand pounds of tobacco, and that his books failed to show how it was disposed of; also, that he had kept no record of sales or expenditure of fuibel, which he had made and disposed. The accused is an extensive dealer in Scranton.

After a hearing, he was held in $2,000 for trial at Williamsport in the sum of $5,000. He was brought on here by a special detective, and having secured the required bail, was released.

Music in West park Allegheny on Saturday evening next.

Aquatic.

Scharff, the Birmingham oarsman, who is anxious to try his muscle with a worthy competitor is likely to have his wishes gratified. **O'Leary** who hails from Massachusetts, and who is reputed champion of Philadelphia, yesterday morning telegraphed here that he would row him (Scharff.) a five mile race at Worcester, Massachusetts, instead of Philadelphia. A warrant has been suggested, and allow $200 for expenses—or take the same expenses and row at Pittsburgh. Scharff replied accepting the terms, and fixing upon Worcester, which is said to be one of the best places in the country. Unless there is now some dispute about the preliminaries, a race will engage the attention of the sports pretty soon.

Adopting the custom of all the large eastern cities the Allegheny Park Commission will provide a fine band of music on and after Saturday evening next, to entertain the citizens in West Park near the lake.

Letters Held for Postage, June 1st.

Allen, Mrs. Matt'e A., Monongahela City, Pa. 3c.
Breed, Major, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Clark, David, Sharon, Pa. 3c.
Comer, John, Rox's Mills, Ohio. 3c.
Cutluck, Miss, Millersburg, Ohio. 3c.
Hamon, J. W., Duncansville, Blair county, Pa. 3c.
Hood, John, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Ofsalton, Neils, New York, Pa. 3c.
Logran, Eddie M., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Marsh, P. D., McKeesport, Pa. 3c.
Meley, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Pipes, Augusta, Kittaning, Pa. 3c.
Queen, Frank, *Clipper* Office, N. Y. 3c.
Kaufman, Nan, M., Shade Valley, Ohio. 3c.
Ruth, J. R., Baltimore, Md. 3c.
Scampler, J. W., Pittsburgh. 3c.
Taylor, E. E., New Carlisle, Ind. 3c.
Walsh, Martin, Luzerne County, Pa. 3c.

Interesting.

For the benefit of our Democratic friends, we clip the following from the *Banner American*, a Welsh paper published in Scranton, Pa. It is pleasant to know that not having any of the genius of Wales, the language of the third country is inadequate to express the well known title of the late Speaker of the State Senate. For his benefit, therefore to be supported to, as will be seen below:

"Newyddion Gwieidiadol.

"CYNADLEOD BYDDOLAETAIDD PENNSYLFANIA.

"*Harrisburgh, Mai* 24.—Cyfarfu Cynadleodd Ddemocrataidd Daiaeth am 10 o'r gloch heddyw, ac wedi pesedi cyfaw'nyddiadau a phenodiadau yn y dyr yrvdnawn, pan y gwnaed y penodiadau canlynol: Am *Auditor General*, Cad. Wm. M. Candleos o Philadelphia; am *Surveyor General*, Capt. J. M. Coke o Sir Lawrence. Wm. A. Wallace (Coffee Pot Wallace) a etholwyd yn Gadeiryddy Cyshwyllwad Canolbarthol Y Daiaeth.

The Allegheny Park Commisson have made arrangements to furnish music in the parks after Saturday next, between the hours of five and eight o'clock P. M.

An Insurance Agent Wanted.

There seems to be a call in Manchester for an insurance agent named—well, we will say Jones. A suit has been brought by Martin Bender, before Alderman Crist, in which he alleges that Jones "took him in" financially in some insurance business which had been transacted between the parties. It appears that Bender consented to have his house insured; the policy was determined on and the agent received the money. While Bender was felicitating himself and taking his rest, believing that he was safe from all losses by lightning, tornado, fire and hail, it appears that the agent had neglected to send the money to the office and had quietly placed it "on his own hook." When Mr. Bender learned how matters stood he called upon Squire Crist for the purpose of making known his troubles and seeking consolation.

After a hearing, he was held in $500 for trial at Williamsport in the sum of $5,000. He was brought on here by a special detective, and having secured the required bail, was released.

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Hamon, J. W., Duncansville, Blair county, Pa. 3c.
Hood, John, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Ofsalton, Neils, New York, Pa. 3c.
Logran, Eddie M., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Marsh, P. D., McKeesport, Pa. 3c.
Meley, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa. 3c.
Pipes, Augusta, Kittaning, Pa. 3c.
Queen, Frank, *Clipper* Office, N. Y. 3c.
Kaufman, Nan, M., Shade Valley, Ohio. 3c.
Ruth, J. R., Baltimore, Md. 3c.
Scampler, J. W., Pittsburgh. 3c.
Taylor, E. E., New Carlisle, Ind. 3c.
Walsh, Martin, Luzerne County, Pa. 3c.

Interesting.

For the benefit of our Democratic friends, we clip the following from the *Banner American*, a Welsh paper published in Scranton, Pa. It is pleasant to know that not having any of the genius of Wales, the language of the third country is inadequate to express the well known title of the late Speaker of the State Senate. For his benefit, therefore to be supported to, as will be seen below:

"Newyddion Gwieidiadol.

"CYNADLEOD BYDDOLAETAIDD PENNSYLFANIA.

"*Harrisburgh, Mai* 24.—Cyfarfu Cynadleodd Ddemocrataidd Daiaeth am 10 o'r gloch heddyw, ac wedi pesedi cyfaw'nyddiadau a phenodiadau yn y dyr yrvdnawn, pan y gwnaed y penodiadau canlynol: Am *Auditor General*, Cad. Wm. M. Candleos o Philadelphia; am *Surveyor General*, Capt. J. M. Coke o Sir Lawrence. Wm. A. Wallace (Coffee Pot Wallace) a etholwyd yn Gadeiryddy Cyshwyllwad Canolbarthol Y Daiaeth.

RELIGIOUS.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod, (O. S.)—Eighth Day's (Thursday) Proceedings.

Synod met at 9 o'clock, and spent a half-hour in devotional exercises, W. W. Bartly, Elder, of New York, presiding and introducing the services.

Subsequently Rev. Jas. Kennedy, of New York, Rev. Jos. McCracken, of St. Louis, and Rev. McMillin, of Kansas, were engaged.

THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. Sproull stated that the Central Board of Missions had made nominations or appointments for laborers in the fields of labor under their care, viz:

D. Martin, to explore the field west of the Rocky Mountains; D. G. Thompson, to Toronto, Canada West; Rev. R. Hutchinson, to Elonia, Minnesota; Rev. James Wallace, to Sylvania, Missouri, and Rev. J. McCracken, of St. Louis, to the South.

The Board recommended that Mr. Martin, now a licentiate, be ordained before being sent into his field. On this, discussion arose. Dr. Stevenson objected to the ordination of any one who has not, in the call of the people to the office. He is unwilling that Mr. Martin, or any man, should be ordained to labor as an evangelist, or even as a missionary for a short time, and then in a year or so come back to take his place in the courts as a governor of the congregations of the church.

On motion, this part of the recommendation was stricken out.

Dr. Stone said he did not object to what has now been done, provided it be not hereafter cited as a precedent to prevent the ordination of missionaries.

The recommendation of the laborers for the west, was now confirmed by Synod.

On the subsequent motion to confirm the nomination of Rev. J. McCracken as missionary to the South, the question was asked if the appointment is for a year or so, or for life.

A member of the Board replied; "for *life*, if behavior be good."

The appointment was then confirmed.

VARIOUS REPORTS

of committees were now read and disposed of. Most of them were in reference to ordinary routine business.

TOBACCO.

Rev. J. L. McCartney, chairman, reported on the paper of J. Russell in reference to the use of tobacco.

Modrator.—"The text of this memorial is, 'Is the common use of tobacco useful?'"

The report is as follows:

The conscientious Christian is earnestly entreated to consider its ruinous effects:

First—*Upon the man himself. Physically, mentally and morally*, it is injurious. It is confessedly one of the most virulent poisons known to the faculty of medicine. Professor Willard Parker, Drs. Griscom, Proutt, Taylow, Dio Lewis and many others, give the most decided testimony as to the deleterious effects upon the body. Dr. Lewis, whose opinion is valuable on this point, is very confident that the effects upon the nervous system are even worse than those of alcohol. Dr. Laycock, an able and eminent medical jurist of the Edinburgh University, testifies that the use of tobacco induces great changes upon the system, that it particularly ruinous upon the stomach, liver, heart, brain and nervous system; injuring the mucous membrane and impairing the action of the heart, and sometimes producing ulceration of the cartilages of the larnyx.

Constipation of the bowels, chronic diarhœa, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, cancer of the tongue, *delirium tremens*, and even impotency of males, may be traced to this source.

Dr. Solly, an eminent British physician, gives the most decided testimony as to its ruinous influence upon the mind—weakening the memory, and engrossing all the powers of the intellect. The habitual smoker often becomes nervous, timid, anxious, and even delirious.

Dr. Solly, after stating that smoking is the greatest curse of the age, says: "I know of no single habit which does so much harm as smoking. It is a snare and a delusion. It soothes the excited nervous system at the time, to render it more excitable and more feeble ultimately."

There were eight cases of insanity in the Massachusetts hospital in 1843, produced by the use of tobacco, and four from the same cause is in the Insane hospital of Pennsylvania in 1849. Any thing that defiles the stomach deranges the secretions, pollutes the breath, fires the nervous system, and saturates the whole man with pollution, must be imperious and contrary to the precept "keep thyself pure."

Second—Its effects upon his offspring. In this especially "the evil that men do live after them." Those who enter the married relation, should earnestly reflect that they may become the means of entailing upon their children a legacy of moral evil, which they shall afterwards have no power to arrest. In the enfeebled, nervous and imbecile state of their children parents may often read the penalty of their vice upon this point. Second to none other in importance is the moral testimony is abundant. "On woman" says Dr. McDonald, "it takes a sad toll." She makes bad recoveries from her confinements. Her children at the breast are liable to erysipelatous and other troubles.

Even the appetite for tobacco, as in the case of strong drink, may be inherited. Mr. Bogg, Bloomington, of the New York Asylum, says in one hundred and one out of three hundred inherited this fearful legacy from their parents. It is a needless expenditure of fuibel. A smoker, at the low rate of three cigars a day, will expend twenty dollars in fifty years, should he use it that long—an amount, perhaps, greater than that which he has given to the cause of the gospel. Even those who use the commonest kind of tobacco would be astonished to ascertain the amount of filthy lucre which they to keep a strict account of this item. And to this unprofitable time, squandered and idleness induced by this social evil, and the good steward will find it difficult to justify his conduct at the Board of Providence.

A few general facts may be stated in this connection. Two years ago the Kansas Legislature appropriated for the use of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, $1400 for tobacco, but $300 for the gospel.

A bishop of the Methodist church stated last year that the Methodist church of the United States spent annually $2,000,000 for tobacco, while its "treasury was $1,000,000 in debt.

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More is expended for this, in some of our large cities, than for bread.

In view of these facts, aside from other considerations, this great national vice can be pronounced a harmless luxury.

Fourth—*Its Ruinous Influence, by Example, upon the Youth.* Young men do not *ordinarily* take to smoking or chewing because it is agreeable or pleasant, but chiefly owing to example and the social habits of society. We *are* our brother's keeper. One competent to speak on this point illustrates it thus: "I would not for my life turn out a box of adders in my parlor, and say to my friends, 'If you keep your eyes open and are reasonably careful where you set your feet, you may not be bitten.' But as well might you do this as set an example before your children, day after day, which, as it lieth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The example of a pastor or elder or friend may cause a young man to stumble on to destruction. Fenelon says: "Youth is the flower of a nation, in the flower that the fruit should be cultivated." It is on this principle that the council of one of the Cantons of Switzerland, prohibits young men from smoking till they are sixteen. On this point we add the testimony of Dr. Higginbottom, of Nottingham: "After fifty years of extensive and varied practice in my profession I have come to the conclusion that smoking is the main cause of ruining our young men, paupterising the working man and rendering comparatively useless the best efforts of the ministers of religion."

Fifth—*Its Tendency to Accelerate the Drinking Habits of This Country.* There is meaning in the maxim, "Smoking induces drinking." Strong drink produces defects which the young men to the dram-shop. It is the Indian's "dry drank" and very justly they are compared to Indians, and they pass into the hands of each other. One who has made careful observation on this subject says that fortyone out of every forty-two had been smokers. Too often, indeed, they are in alliance.

Dr. Higginbottom says: "Poverty and crime are both the result of drinking to supply the moisture that has been drained by spitting away the saliva. Hence drunkenness in the masses."

Therefore resolved, that in view of these undeniable facts, in evidence, and unquestionable facts, Synod condemns the habitual use of tobacco, and advises ministers, elders and people to abstain.

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Rev. A. M. Milligan would have an act pass so as to discourage the licentiousness of any student of Theology who uses tobacco.

Some member here moved that the *argumentative* part of the paper be recommitted to be published.

Rev. W. P. Johnston, arguing the main question of Baltimore, said: That this Synod has nothing to do with the use of tobacco, as a vice of immorality. Synod can deal with sin only when it is a scandal. Better men than we—men, the dust of whose feet was better than the crown of our head—use tobacco.

A Voice—"So did they use *whisky* in former times."

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Rev. Armour thought we might as well propose legislation against the use of pork, whose use is known to be unhealthy.

Rev. McCracken asked if this business will not keep over until next year? and moved that the paper be laid on the table.

This motion prevailed.

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This motion the Moderator decided to be out of order.

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Rev. M'Alister, chairman, read the report of the committee on the reports of Presbyteries. The committee reports the distribution of licentiates and unsettled Ministers, among the various Presbyteries. Before the paper was adopted, it was recommitted for completion.

LOCALITY OF NEXT SYNOD.

Rev. A. Bowden, moved that the next Synod shall be held at York, York Co., N. Y., and made statements showing why it will be the proper place.

The motion was passed almost unanimously.

Dinner hour having arrived, Synod took a

RECESS

until 2 P. M., the members repairing, probably for the last time, to the Robinson House, to partake of a good dinner.

After recess, Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Philadelphia, was appointed the moderator's alternate to preach the opening sermon.

DISCIPLINE AGAIN.

The report of the Committee on Discipline came up again for the final disposition.

The next item was the case of Rev. James Stott, of Princetown, India.

The Committee, after reviewing the history of the case briefly, recommended *no action* on the case.

Rev. N. Z. Wilson offered a substitute bearing a different aspect, which was not entertained, when Rev. S. O. Wylie moved to lay the whole subject until the next meeting of Synod.

After discussion, the motion passed.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. M. Sharpe read the paper on decease of Rev. James Buck, late missionary in Minnesota, which was adopted.

Rev. S. Bowden moved that the interest of the fund for superannuated ministers be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the deceased. Passed.

A committee was raised to report whether Rev. McCracken accepts the appointment to the mission to the freedmen. Before a vote, Rev. S. O. Wylie said that he learns from Mr. McCracken that his health will not allow him to go South—that he wishes to go to the Rocky Mountains. Why cannot he be sent to California, and Mr. Martin to the South? He move that Synod so order.

Objection being made, the motion was withdrawn.

The committee on

NATIONAL REFORM

reported. The following are extracts:

"We observe that the receipts of the National Reform Association in this cause, during the past year, have been so much less than large as were contributed during any previous year, though many congregations failed to make any contributions."

"The past year has been marked by steady and gratifying progress in the formation of public sentiment in favor of national reformation; and we urge the claims of the cause as heretofore, on the labors and liberality of all the members of the church.

"We recommend the appointment of ——— to give his whole time to public labors in behalf of this cause, and to report annually to this Synod, and to the National Association."

The report was recommitted for change.

COMPLAINT FROM SOUTHFIELD CONGREGATION.

This is a petition and complaint of Mr. McCurdy and others, against the action of the Presbytery of the Lakes, because it had refused to grant a new organization to some disaffected members of Southfield, Mich., congregation.

Mr. McCurdy was permitted to advocate his complaint.

Rev. S. Sterrett replied on behalf and in defense of the action of Presbytery.

After reply, the parties were more removed, and Rev. S. O. Wylie moved that the Complaint of Mr. McCurdy be dismissed. Passed.

The other petition, asking for a new separate organization in Southfield congregation, which Presbytery had refused.

Rev. S. Sterrett stated that the paper be returned to the petitioners.

Here rose a warm discussion as to the law and order of the church in reference to the transference of complaints containing libelious matter. Passed.

THE DELEGATE.

Rev. J. H. Boggs was appointed delegate to attend the meeting of the General Synod of Reformed Presbyterians, (N. S.) to meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM.

The report of the Committee on National Reform was again taken up for adoption by item.

On the first, it was said by Rev. Dr. Stevenson that the Lakes because it had refused to go into the pulpits of the hymn-singing churches without giving sanction to the use of uninspired psalmody and organs.

Rev. James Wallace said there is no practical difficulty whatever. The Scripture Psalms can be introduced anywhere. He had tried it many a time, and it gives a good opportunity to introduce them. He narrated an incident of an old lady who was present at one of his lectures, where he had asked the congregation to sing an inspired Psalm, who, after the services closed, came forward to the pulpit, took him by the hand, saying that it gave her indescribable pleasure to be permitted to sing one of the good old Bible Psalms, which she had not enjoyed for many years.

Rev. A. M. Milligan. We can print psalms, selections from them that are appropriate, between the hymns, and scatter them through the audience.

On the third item of the report, which provides for the appointment of a delegate to travel in behalf of the cause, Prof. Sloane said this should be made a prominent matter. He moved that the report be laid over for a short final adjournment—to discuss it. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, he said, has taken hold with shovel his way through a snow bank alone, quicker than half-a-dozen to help him. We are coming to be more careful despots and not to this work, and in one year great progress will be made. Let us do the Lord's work—try it, at least one year, and leave the rest to God.

Wm. Neely said that in New York City the most powerful speeches were frequently and gladly offered for our meetings. We had the psalms printed and distributed among the people by thousand dollars in fifty years, should be use it that long—an amount, perhaps, greater than that which he has given to the cause of the gospel. Even those who use the commonest kind of tobacco would be astonished to ascertain the amount of filthy lucre which they to keep a strict account of this item. And to this unprofitable time, squandered and idleness induced by this social evil, and the good steward will find it difficult to justify his conduct at the Board of Providence.

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BREVITIES.

MEADE is gone.

GET vaccinated.

NO CONCERT this week.

NOW for a flood of pic nics.

TOO WARM for amusements.

MUSIC in the Park hereafter.

THERMOMETER going higher.

THE city is quiet and orderly.

NO COUNTY FAIR this season.

RESIDENCE PARK is recovering.

PRIMARY meetings to-morrow.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL season.

LINCOLN Club Rooms are gorgeous.

THE SUMMER opened hot yesterday.

PIC-NICS are the rage in the country.

ALLEGHENY should have a fire alarm bell.

MUSIC in the Parks, to-morrow afternoon.

HON. J. S. RITAN of Beaver, is in the city.

THE CHILDREN are looking for the "Fourth."

THERE is talk of a fourth of July regatta.

THREATENING CLOUDS, but thus far little rain.

PARSONS say the matrimonial market is lively.

BOAT BUILDING is active up the Monongahela.

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT was in the city yesterday.

HON. W. W. KETCHUM was in the city yesterday.

THE Police Committee wants more police for the city.

TITUSVILLE is to banquet the Western Associated Press.

AQUATIC matters seem to be flattened out in this vicinity.

ABOUT seventy-five editors will be in the city next week.

RETAIL shopkeepers are cheerful, with flourishing trade.

TOWN folks with country seats are beginning to sit in them.

HON. R. W. MACKEY is at home looking very robust and healthy.

ONLY ONE MONTH more of schools—teachers and scholars rejoice.

SWOOPE GOES to Green county in a few days to try a murder case.

GEO. D. MCGREW and family have started on a trip to Michigan.

THAT new pavement in front of Municipal Hall has come at last.

THE art entertainments at Library Hall, close to-morrow night.

THE new fountain in the East Park will soon be in running order.

WORKMEN are engaged on the Hampton Monument, making changes.

GEORGE WILSON is now spoken of for Assembly, from the 1st District.

EVIDENCE of insanity—threats to start a new daily paper in Pittsburgh.

THE Pittsburgh Postoffice was never better managed than at the present time.

The open or summer cars on the street railway, seem to be the most popular.

POLITICIANS are getting weak kneed regarding their respective candidates.

ONE more month and people will be taking a new departure for the watering places.

TRAVELS FOR EUROPE have not been many from this section, thus far, in the season.

The various United States officers in this city are all admirably filled and conducted.

THE Allegheny Firemen feel proud of their display on Decoration Day—very handsome.

MANY OF OUR citizens have already deserted their town residences, for cooler retreats.

THE courteous and obliging Alderman, R. Koenig, Esq., has retired his office in good style.

TRAVELERS on the Pan Handle Road are not delighted with the long walk over Cork's Run Culvert.

DELEGATES to the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington returned home yesterday.

THE new "Good Will" steam fire-engine for the Allegheny Fire Department will arrive in a few days.

A THROUGH night train will be put on the Connellsville road, about the middle of the present month.

CHARLES GRANT, the insane man heretofore mentioned in these columns, was taken to Dixmont yesterday.

Messrs. Bidwell and Albert Marlatt have been appointed health officers, and commenced up on their duties yesterday.

A NEW station house of the Washington and New York air line, attracted attention at the Connellsville Depot yesterday.

A COUPLE OF watches were stolen from the residence of Mr. Wm. Stewart, in Allegheny yesterday. No clue to the thief.

MESSRS. JOHN HORN and John Bush have purchased the "Monitor" property, located a short distance below Sharpsburg for $6,000.

MR. and MRS. C. F. Spang and Miss Spang, of this city, are visiting in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the steamer Scotia, on Tuesday.

JAMES MAWHINNEY, Esq., one of our prominent oil operators, who is now located in Oil City, is in New Castle, on a visit to his friends.

ST. PETER'S Silver Cornet Band, hold a grand select pic nic at Monitor Grove, on Wednesday next. They always do things nice.

THOMAS G. DUNCAN, a well known boiler builder of Allegheny, is ill at his home, in Belfont, Ireland, yesterday, from Asthma.

THE Miller pavement, now being laid on Penn avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets on terms at the Street Committee meeting last evening.

A FEMALE ROWERS at the College—a large club has been organized, and the young ladies daily engage in the healthful pastime on the Allegheny.

THE Police, Street and Market Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and attended to the usual business of signing pay rolls, &c.

A FREIGHT train on the Pan Handle Road got off the track at East Liberty yesterday morning, and detained the other trains for some time.

HON. S. J. R. MCMILLAN, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was in the city on a visit to his friends here.

ANDREW BUSHA yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor charging Henry Godfrey with the larceny of a four dollar hat. Warrant issued.

WM. REED was arrested last night by officers Strain and Cappies on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE Knights Templar who started on that "excursb" arrived in Philadelphia yesterday and are whiling away the hours at a grand banquet to-night.

THE Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, will meet in Pittsburgh in a few weeks—attended by delegates from all parts of the Union.

MEAT INSPECTOR LINDSAY yesterday seized a lot of bad meat, which amounted to several hundred pounds in all, which he consigned to the Allegheny river.

CHARLEY GARBER has embarked in the business of paper hanging and decorating ceilings. His "shingle" is now out at No. 49 Diamond street.

Considerable moving a little boy named Hutchell was run over by a wagon on Adams street, and received serious internal injuries. He was taken to his home.

RUMOR has it that Major Errett has been invited to accept the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. No better selection could be made.

The Evening Star True Temple of Honor held a grand lodge and conclave of the order in Hall on Fourth avenue this evening. Of course it will be a pleasant affair.

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CHARLES GRANT, the insane man heretofore mentioned in these columns, was taken to Dixmont yesterday.

Messrs. Bidwell and Albert Marlatt have been appointed health officers, and commenced up on their duties yesterday.

A NEW station house of the Washington and New York air line, attracted attention at the Connellsville Depot yesterday.

A COUPLE OF watches were stolen from the residence of Mr. Wm. Stewart, in Allegheny yesterday. No clue to the thief.

MESSRS. JOHN HORN and John Bush have purchased the "Monitor" property, located a short distance below Sharpsburg for $6,000.

MR. and MRS. C. F. Spang and Miss Spang, of this city, are visiting in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the steamer Scotia, on Tuesday.

JAMES MAWHINNEY,